



BANNER RAISING!

This Evening,
Corner Broad St.
& Belleville Ave.
Come One, Come All!

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS TO THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN.

What the Protective System Has Done. It Has Nothing to Take Back, Nothing to Apologize For—What a Low Tariff Has Never Failed to Accomplish.

The protective system, by encouraging capital to engage in productive enterprise, has accorded to labor, skill and genius higher opportunities and greater rewards than could otherwise be secured, defending them against ruinous foreign competition while promoting home competition, and giving the American consumer better products at lower prices and the farmer a better market than was ever enjoyed under the free trade tariffs of the Democratic party.

We find nothing in history or in our own experience to justify the repeal of our protective system or a change in our protective laws. We have nothing to take back; nothing to apologize for. A low tariff has always increased the im-



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portation of foreign goods until our money runs out; multiplied our foreign obligations; produced a balance of trade against the country; supplanted the domestic producer and manufacturer; impaired the farmer's home market without improving his market abroad; undermined domestic prosperity; decreased the industries of the nation; diminished the value of nearly all our property and investments, and robbed labor of its just rewards! The lower the tariff the more widespread and aggravated have been those conditions, which paralyze our progress and industries. This is the verdict of history.

Industry and property were excessively depressed from 1784 to 1790 and again from 1818 to 1824 under the low tariffs then in operation; also from 1837 to the end of 1842 under the compromise act of 1833, and again from 1846 to 1861 under the free trade tariffs of 1846 and 1857. The depression which prevailed during all these periods was felt in every individual pursuit and national industry. On the contrary, the industries and energies of the nation revived as if by magic from 1825 to 1834 under the protective tariffs of 1824 and 1828, and also from 1843 to the end of 1846 under the protective tariff of 1842. Our progress in industrial development and prosperity from 1861 to the present time under the Morrill tariff and its supplements finds no parallel in the world's history. Labor was never better rewarded than it is now.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, a careful student and himself a tariff reformer, recently wrote, "The share of the annual product which is now falling to workmen, in the strictest sense, is a bigger share of a bigger product than workmen have ever attained before in this or any other country."

Invention, improved machinery and new processes, stimulated by our industrial conditions, made possible by protective laws, have improved the products of our workshops and have brought articles of comfort and necessity within the easy reach of the masses, with no diminution of the rewards of their labor.

We believe the American policy is best adapted to our citizenship and civilization, and this belief is sustained by the highest American authorities from Washington down, and by a hundred years of experience. We know what it has already accomplished for a self-governed people. The world knows of the wonderful progress we have made. If this policy is to be reversed it must be done not by clamor and misrepresentation, not by schoolmen and theorists,

not by falsehood and hypocritical solicitude for the poor man, not by exaggerated laudation of the cheap coat, but after the fullest discussion and investigation by the sober and intelligent judgment of the majority constitutionally registered. It will never be so reversed while we remain a nation of political equals. Time and experience have vindicated the great system; time and truth will vindicate the new law, which was founded upon it. False witnesses will be confounded by the unimpeachable testimony of trade and experience. Their portents have already been impeached. False prophecy must fall before good times and abounding prosperity. Campaign prices have already been convicted as campaign lies. New industries are being founded; others now established are enlarging their capacity. Idle mills are being started. The only menace to our advancement and prosperity, to our wage earners and farming interests, is the party which is pledged to the repeal of the new law, and the substitution of the British system in its place. Free and full discussion will avert the danger. Nothing else will.—William McKinley, Jr.

An Unconstitutional Party.

The Democratic party, in its platform adopted at Chicago, declares protection unconstitutional. There is plenty of evidence that the Democratic party is unconstitutional. It hopes to win in the present contest by counting most of the Harrison votes in the south for Cleveland. Could anything be more directly opposed to the constitution of the United States?—Norristown (Pa.) Herald.

Dodging and Hiding the Issue.

The Democratic campaign will be conducted this year upon that party's well-worn plan of fooling the people. The barefaced adoption of free trade as a cardinal principle of Democratic faith at the Chicago convention has already begun to have its effect, and Democratic speakers have begun as usual to dodge and to hide the issue. The Chicago platform was a free trade declaration, for "tariff for revenue only" is free trade, according to the definition of Adam Smith, Ricardo, Mill and all the free trade apostles.—Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

His Dislike Is Natural.

It is natural that Cleveland should dislike the pensioners, recalling as they do their own part of the part of those on whom they depended in the struggle for the nation's life. It is natural that the one who evaded service in the war should regard with jealousy and animosity those who did their duty in the war. But that is no sound reason why a president of the United States should have given the soldiers' widows ridicule and contumely when they asked for bread.—Lawrence (Mass.) American.

Where Cleveland's Hopes Center.

If Mr. Cleveland is to be elected president it must be by the electoral votes of states whose citizens, were there a free ballot and fair count, would never sustain the Democratic party or its policy. The party which has just nominated Cleveland owes whatever chance it has of electing a president to its reckless disregard of the rights of Republican voters in southern states, under the pretense that negro supremacy would otherwise be the result.—Norristown (Pa.) Herald.

They'll "Vote Accordingly"—for Ben.

We agreed with Mr. Cleveland. The people prefer the free trade party to honestly declare for free trade rather than to masquerade as "tariff reformers" or make foolish statements about "a local issue." Now the people know what they may expect from the Democratic party and can vote accordingly.—Trenton Times.

Be a Practical Politician.

Practical politics this year is honest and intellectual politics, the honest discussion as to whether protection or free trade is the better policy for this country. Every voter can be a practical politician.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Nothing to Say.

"Will you grant me an interview, senator?" said the reporter to David B. Hill. And the senator graciously nodded his head. And replied, "Young fellow, I will." But when the reporter his questions propounded, Then Dave in a dignified way said, "I haven't got nothing to say, young fellow—I haven't got nothing to say."—Chicago Tribune.

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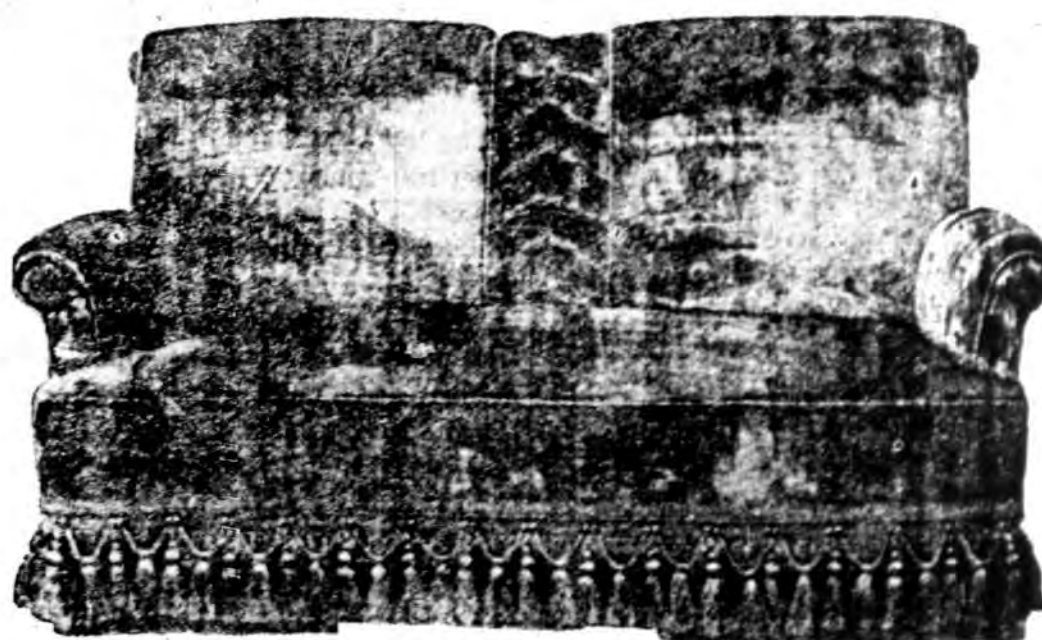
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